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# Extension Service *Review*

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## On the docket for May

■ "Nothing is more important in the entire war effort than for farmers to drive ahead with their production schedule, despite wartime handicaps," says War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Spring is the time when the ground work is laid for the 1945 production goals. Early spring intentions to plant showed that the major crops will probably be grown in the quantity needed, but there are a few spots where extra effort should be applied. Among these are the oil crops. To meet domestic and export needs next fall and in 1946, more acres are needed in flax, soybeans, and peanuts. A shift of some spring wheat acres to flax and barley would help meet wartime goals. Potato production is indicated as below the goals in general farming areas. Recently increased requirements for dehydrated potatoes add to the need for continued high-level potato production. Dry-bean planting up to the production goals is needed, and present indications are that the production will be below total requirements. Present indications are that there will be less sugar from Cuba, so the maximum sugar beet production is needed here.

■ The period of peak farm labor needs is approaching rapidly in most areas because of the early spring. Continued loss of workers to military services and industry indicates that the shortage will be even more acute this year than in 1944 and 1943. Plans for local mobilization should be well advanced at this time, particularly with the schools. Personnel, committees, and volunteers to carry out these plans need to be selected and trained now so as to be ready when the emergency period occurs.

■ In many States a Victory Garden Week was proclaimed by the Governor last month. The organization

is functioning to get every family with a suitable garden space to grow a 1945 Victory Garden.

In the campaign against insect pests, supplies of insecticides are being ordered early to insure their being available when needed, in spite of transportation difficulties. In view of limited supplies, careful attention should be given to ordering only the amount needed.

The 8-point dairy program is humming if the disappearance of the display sets is a criterion. Of the 1,000 sets available, 940 have been distributed largely on special request from 47 States.

Public discussion of the measures for building an enduring peace will continue through May. One session of the quarterly extension staff conference in Washington last month was devoted to this subject with short 10-

minute summaries on the Hot Springs Conference on food and agriculture, Bretton Woods, Chapultepec, Dumbarton Oaks, and San Francisco conferences. State Senator Hewitt of New Hampshire told of the town meeting discussions on Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and Marjorie Luce of Vermont reported on 150 discussion meetings which home demonstration clubs are holding.

■ May 20, "I Am an American Day," is being observed by the Extension Service both in Washington and in the field. With its emphasis on those who have become citizens during the past year, many 4-H Clubs are holding citizenship ceremonies for their members who have reached voting age during the past year. Extension agents are cooperating with other groups in similar ceremonies. I Am an American Day is authorized by Congress and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

President Roosevelt passed away and the news was broadcast to the Nation just as this issue was ready to go to press. Director Wilson wrote to State directors:

"Like Lincoln, Roosevelt did not live to see the greatness of his vision in complete fulfillment. The final days of Victory with which he had so much to do are not far off. Today it is the duty of every American, of whatever creed or political faith, to bring about through unity the ideals of that peace which Franklin D. Roosevelt has done so much to build."

President Truman stepped into the breach and, with no break in the lines, Americans continued the relentless push for Victory in war and the building of an enduring peace. President Truman knows farming and farm people and knows extension activities at first hand in his native Missouri. His philosophy is summed up in a recent address before a 4-H Club gathering when he said: "A good agricultural background makes a safe republic, and when we cease to have a good agricultural background we cease to have a republic."



# Agents learn the latest in animal husbandry

■ Taking a cue from the 4-H Club slogan, Learn to Do by Doing, the Mississippi extension animal husbandmen recently concluded "refresher courses" in animal husbandry for extension agricultural agents in the State; and, instead of holding inside meetings, the agents took to the fields and barns and received a "post graduate" course in numerous practices necessary for successful livestock production.

The 2-day tours, by extension districts, were arranged by Paul F. Newell, extension animal husbandman, because of "an expanding livestock industry in a State where possible permanent shifts in its agriculture may be in the offing and where the turn-over in extension personnel has been extremely heavy as a result of the war, and because some replacement agents often have had little undergraduate animal husbandry training or livestock experience."

The courses included a 2-day study tour on selected farms in each of the four extension supervisory districts. The tour plan was decided upon because it would provide animals, equipment, and the farm-livestock organization for study and observation and would permit the maximum utilization of method demonstrations, which were stressed throughout the courses.

According to Mr. Newell, the courses served not only as basic training for the new agents but gave more experienced agents an opportunity to refresh themselves on recommended practices in their area and made it possible for them to study a cross section of livestock development which they possibly would not otherwise have been able to get over a period of years.

"After the plan of problem attack was determined," Mr. Newell explained, "we solicited and obtained the support of the four district agents who supervise the district extension programs. We then worked out with the director a plan by which travel and subsistence could be paid for the agents on a cost basis.

"After these items had been

cleared, the next step was a visit to the farms tentatively listed on which the study tours and demonstrations would be conducted. At each point we discussed with the farmer-stockman the type of demonstrations desired on his farm and the classes of animals and grouping of same that would be most desirable.

"Upon completing the inspection tour, we followed up by writing each cooperator, repeating for him the steps and demonstrations to be completed on his farm. The development of a detailed program for the refresher tours was next in order and included a definite schedule of time. In this way we were able to complete programs on designated hour and to reach the next farm on time."

Practices observed and studied on each tour included production and management methods with commercial beef herds; study of registered herds and breeding programs followed; plans for production of 500-pound beef calves; pasture improvement and management; and cattle wintering methods.

## Hog Production and Management

Studies were made of hog production and management methods including the optimum use of rotational grazing to reduce use of harvested feeds; sanitation plans; hog-lot equipment.

Plans of year-round management of the farm flock in which pasture, both permanent and temporary, for summer, fall, and winter use were studied. Importance of early lambing was emphasized; programs of parasite control were outlined; and the value of good-grade ewes and registered rams was shown.

Method demonstrations were emphasized as useful teaching tools and for emphasizing preferred practices. Demonstrations included dehorning of cattle, treatment of parasite-infested cattle with phenothiazine, treatment of cattle for grubs and lice, trimming feet of show cattle, casting cattle with rope, the use of sloping floors in farrowing houses, worming pigs, the preparation of hog rations, docking and castrating

lambs, dosing sheep with phenothiazine, blocking of sheep for show, and sample rations for wintering flocks.

Classes for judging were set up on many of the farms and included classes of cattle, hogs, and sheep. All judging programs were entered into with zest, not only by agents but by farmers who attended.

Farm meats were emphasized on each tour. This program was usually worked in toward the end of the 2-day tour, fitting in particularly well then because it provided an opportunity in demonstrations to point out the value of breeding, production, and management methods that had previously been emphasized in the meat-animal classes studied. It was possible to emphasize finish, dressing percentage, and cut-out values in courses in this way better than would have been possible without the background already acquired.

## Activities of 4-H Clubs

4-H activities and enterprises were emphasized throughout the programs.

Prior to the tours, the Mississippi Livestock Sanitary Board developed a revitalized program for the control of livestock diseases. Some phases of this program were new, not only to county agents but to producers and breeders. The executive officer of the Livestock Sanitary Board met with each group and discussed the board program. Points of particular interest included the new brucellosis control program which now officially includes calfhood vaccination and the hog cholera control program which, on April 1, barred the use of hog cholera virus.

Good cooperation was given by other departments and divisions of the station and Extension, including the station animal husbandman, parasitologist, and veterinarian, the extension entomologist, 4-H Club, marketing, and editorial divisions.

All assistant agents were requested to attend and participate in refresher course tours. The attendance of county agents was voluntary; but, as noted, many attended. A total of 97 county and assistant county agents participated. The cost of this type of training was reasonable. Based on figures submitted by our accounting office, we found the average cost was \$10.49 per agent.

With reference to future refresher course tours, some of the agents



thought it would be a good idea to invite a few of their stockmen to join the course. Others thought, in view of the fact that it is a training course, that it would be a good idea to hold the group down to the extension personnel and possibly make the groups smaller than this year.

Mr. Newell's idea, and the plan he recommends for future refresher course tours, is that they be put on a type-of-farming basis rather than on the basis of supervisory territory. This will permit the study of problems by production type areas and will make it possible to organize the work on a more satisfactory basis. The number of tours should possibly be increased to five. This

change of plan will not in any way interfere with the support of the supervisory group.

"It should be said that we had the wholehearted support of all producers and breeders whom we visited. We think we made some friends for our organization.

"Even though the plan used is subject to improvement, it is the most satisfactory method we have used so far in placing our animal husbandry program, including desired teaching methods, before the agents. We feel that we were able to do this in the shortest possible time with a minimum of expense and with what we believe, effective results," Mr. Newell said.

## Barn meetings are a sure bet

■ Veteran extension workers who believe they have tried almost everything will be interested in a report from Henry Werner, one of the older Minnesota agents in point of service. Last fall "Hank," having tried meetings in every known type of public hall and farm home, decided he had passed up one of the best bets of them all—the cow barn. He forthwith organized a schedule of cow-barn meetings, together with his emergency war food assistant, Otto Olson; and they chalked up a series that has made history for Minnesota.

Agent Werner did it this way: Meetings were arranged by neighborhood leaders who were supplied with prepared cards that they addressed to their own neighbors, inviting them to meet in such and such a barn at such and such a time, and to come in their overalls. At the meetings farmers made themselves comfortable between, behind, and in front of the cows. Attendance was excellent, and those present showed keen interest in brief and pointed presentations on cow culling and dairy sanitation by Werner and Olson.

"We'd look over the cows right there in the barn," said Werner, "and explain the good and the bad features. Instead of trying to give too much information, we picked four things to look for in a good cow. The owner was right there to tell us in case we should slip in sizing

up a cow." Werner thinks the facts presented under such conditions have a much better chance of making a lasting impression than if a lecture were given in a hall.

When interest in good cows had been raised to a peak by the county agent's culling talk, the war food assistant stepped in with charts on good milk-house construction and the latest information on faster milking.

Werner characterized these meetings as "a sure bet" for getting a lot done, especially during the winter months. He was able to schedule meetings both in the forenoon and afternoon and thereby cover a great deal of ground in a hurry. The size of the group, about 15 farmers, was perfect for questions and close-in demonstration. The combination of neighborhood-leader invitation, the atmosphere of the barn, and the presence of the cows and equipment for demonstration purposes gave just the right setting for education that clicks.

■ A left-handed club has been organized in Acton, Mass., under the leadership of Mrs. Edythe Bird who is also left-handed. Only girls who are left-handed are invited to attend meetings of this group. Mrs. Bird appreciated the difficulty of learning sewing and knitting techniques from a right-handed person, so volunteered her services.

## Receives honorary degree



President Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from President Roy Green of Colorado A. & M. College as a feature of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Colorado college. The citation read: "For his outstanding service in agriculture, education, and public affairs." President Eisenhower has long been known to extension workers as Director of Information of the Department of Agriculture, Land Use Coordinator, Director of War Relocation Authority, and Associate Director of the Office of War Information.

## Growth of leadership

One of the outstanding leaders in the field of agricultural education is Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, chairman of the animal husbandry department at the University of Missouri. In commenting on Director M. L. Wilson's article, "Thirty years of extension work," Professor Trowbridge says: "It traces the development of the present system of education and agricultural leadership. It calls to mind experiences with farm folks beginning back in 1906 and 1907 with Farmers Institute work when people in general were very slow to accept ideas regarding agriculture from anyone identified with the field of education, and the change to the point at which we find ourselves at present.



# Holding interest in 4-H Club work

S. M. McKISSICK, Marion County Agent, Tennessee

■ "Meet them often, work with them, play with them, and recognize them" is certainly the formula for successful 4-H Club work in Marion County, Tenn. The enrollment and interest in 4-H Club work has been in direct proportion to the degree to which these four maxims have been carried out in the county.

The planning and carrying out of a well-balanced activity program is necessary to maximum enrollment and interest in 4-H Club work. Such a program must be balanced with work and play and full of activity. Good community and county programs are of first importance, as all club members are affected by local activities.

Monthly meetings of community clubs, except possibly during the summer months, are necessary to keeping up interest in 4-H Club work. Unless good adult leaders are present extension workers should meet with these clubs. Even though good leaders are present, extension agents should meet often with community clubs under the 4-H organization plan followed in this State.

County-wide meetings that have done most to create interest in 4-H Club work in Marion County are a spring rally, a county 4-H Club show, and a fall achievement day. A well-planned rally in early spring does more to give our county club program a good start than any other meeting. It gives a great opportunity to explain the county club program and to create enthusiasm.

No county activity wins more support for 4-H Club work and gives greater inspiration to clubsters than a good 4-H Club fair or show. Club members should be given an opportunity to exhibit their products. It is not necessary to give large prizes, and it is better to offer many small prizes rather than a few large prizes. At times it is best to divide the exhibits into blue, red, and white classes according to specified standards. By this plan, members work to reach certain standards. All who reach the standards are winners.

To inspire club members, we must recognize them for achievement. Recognition is a fundamental law of

life. Some kind of an achievement day is necessary to the completion of the 4-H Club year. An achievement day held in the fall, after most of the productive projects are completed, gives the best opportunity to recognize achievements.

To encourage the greatest number of club members, recognition should be given to as many members as possible. In addition to giving special individual awards, recognition should be given to groups for years and accomplishments in 4-H Club work. In Marion County we have increased interest by awarding standard gold 4-H Club pins to all members who complete 4 years of satisfactory 4-H Club work and leadership pins to those who complete the requirements for 6 years of club work. If distinguishing names and more appropriate emblems could be given to such groups, and if State recognition could be given to the advanced group, all club members who meet certain requirements could be given recognition. Club members should receive advanced ratings for advanced club work just as do members of other organizations. There is a need for a standard system of

degrees to recognize and distinguish all club members who do advanced club work.

Community and county 4-H Club programs should include both work and play. Every club member should conduct one or more projects that are suited to his individual farm or home conditions. Recreation is essential to holding interest in 4-H Club work. Extension workers must not forget that clubsters like to play. Some recreation should be included in almost every 4-H Club meeting. Picnics and camps give a fine opportunity for folk games, sports, hobbies, and other forms of relaxation and enjoyment. Monthly county leader meetings in which older club members discuss 4-H Club problems and play folk games have been effective in holding the interest of older club members in Marion and other Tennessee counties.

In addition to community and county programs, club members should be encouraged to participate in State and national activities. Attending State camps, taking part in judging contests and shows, and competing for State and national awards are valuable incentives in promoting advanced 4-H Club work. Extension workers need to make use of every possible means to inspire and encourage the maximum number of girls and boys.

## 4-H goals for victory

■ The need for more 4-H Club work was highlighted during National 4-H Club Week by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey in regard to health as shown by the selective service, and by J. J. McGuire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in relation to wartime and juvenile crime.

Speaking at the Goals for Victory breakfast, sponsored by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work for about 50 leading government officials, members of Congress, and leaders of agricultural, educational, and farm organizations, Maj. Gen. Hershey said that when he looked at the H which stands for Health he thought of the 4½ million young men who did not pass when examined at the induction centers.

Five hundred thousand were turned down, not because of any organic ailment but presumably because of emotional maladjustment. 4-H Club members are learning to integrate their heads where their brains are, their hands where their skill is, their hearts where courage and character are, and altogether they add up to healthier living beings. He challenged each 4-H Club leader to do more—to increase the present 1,700,000 enrollment to 5 or 6 million so that 25 years from now we should not find 500,000 males under 26 years of age emotionally unstable but without anything organically wrong with them.

Mr. McGuire of the FBI said that 50 percent of the young people who

commit crime are from the rural areas. If there had been more activity—more of the missionary zeal shown by 4-H Clubs, there would be no such crime record, he said.

More of the wholesome type of work that builds work habits and leadership, that develops a spirit of loyalty to our country and insures the future of democracy is needed.

## President Truman discusses 4-H Clubs

President Truman is proud of the fact that he helped to organize one of the first 4-H Clubs in western Missouri. He is shown discussing the future of 4-H Club work with Gertrude Warren, field agent in 4-H Club organization, and Guy L. Noble of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., at the Goals for Victory Breakfast, a feature of National 4-H Club Week, March 3-11.



## Keeping track of 4-H servicemen

MRS. CLARA OBERG, 4-H Club Agent, Ramsey County, Minn.

■ Keeping in touch with our more than 1,000 4-H Club members who are in the armed forces has been one of the cherished service activities in our Ramsey County 4-H Club program.

In each of 30 communities we have a 4-H service-roll chairman whose job it is to keep the local 4-H Club supplied with the most recent ad-

J. Edgar Hoover sent his assurance that he and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be happy to co-operate in any way they could in such wholesome work as that done by 4-H Clubs. Mr. McGuire concluded: "Too many people caught in the backwash of the last war became criminals. We must protect our country against such conditions this time."

resses and information regarding 4-H boys or girls in the armed forces or away from home because of war work. Each of these chairmen is a 4-H Club leader.

This community chairman is a member of our county service-roll "Committee of 30," and we are supplied regularly with up-to-date information which is assembled in a

"Notebook,"—4-H Clubs often borrow this book to obtain information about 4-H members from other clubs.

In this county 4-H service notebook are clippings, pictures, letters, copies of citations, and personal notes.

We have sent circulars from the Ramsey County 4-H Club Federation on special occasions. When we do, members of the committee of 30 re-check addresses to bring them up to date and help address envelopes.

It is not unusual that we get a letter from Harold Smith down in New Guinea saying that he would like the address of Ralph Nadeau, who's on the high seas somewhere. Yes, we have all these addresses. Leonard Pepin, on a transport in the South Pacific, wrote: "Send me the addresses of some of my buddies." The local committee knew his buddies and had the information.

In one 4-H Club, every member has a 4-H buddy in the service to write to and to remember on special occasions. Most of the clubs send holiday greetings to every 4-H boy and girl in the service and away from home. It's not unusual to find the whole club group addressing envelopes. It's very good news to the 4-H boy at war to get a letter which says, along with home community news: "I'm working harder than ever on our vegetable crop this year, and last week I bought another \$25 war bond."

The feeling of fellowship, of being missed, of our devotion to worthwhile things, of our willingness to share our experiences at home with them helps the 4-H'ers in the armed forces to carry on. Many of their letters say: "Keep the 4-H Club going—and when I come home I want to be a 4-H leader."

■ Three famous Liberty ships have been named after former Massachusetts leaders. The first was named in honor of George L. Farley, State leader of 4-H Club work from 1916 to 1941; the second in honor of Otis E. Hall of Ohio who was with the Hampden County Extension Service from 1920 to 1936, most of the time as club agent; and the third in honor of Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts State College from 1906 to 1924, who, while there, was one of the founders of the American Country Life Association.



# Impressions on my training in extension work

Julio Nascimento, a professor in agriculture at the University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, who wrote this article, has recently returned to Brazil after spending a year in this country studying agriculture and extension methods.

■ When I arrived in the United States to start my training in agriculture, I knew nothing of home demonstration work and 4-H Clubs and, therefore, did not know that these were the activities I wanted most to study. Director C. E. Brehm and J. H. McLeod of the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service arranged for me to spend several weeks training in the machine shop of the Shelby County Penal Farm at Memphis, as I was interested in machinery; and while there I went to see a 4-H Club pig show.

When I first went into the place where the show was held and smelled the characteristic odor, it did not seem to me that this occasion was of any great importance. However, I met and began to talk to various show officials and exhibitors, and gradually the reason for holding this pig show began to dawn on me. My interest in 4-H Club work was awakened. My first impression of this show was one of great confusion; young boys and girls, show officials,

and pigs were all in the ring together. There was great activity, and I asked "What is all this—what are they doing?" But it developed that there was an orderly pattern in all this apparent chaos; each had his particular job to do, and each went about it very efficiently. The officials were classifying and keeping records on the animals exhibited, and the boys and girls were grooming and showing their pigs in the ring.

I observed the interest and enthusiasm of the boys and girls in winning prizes for the production of their fine animals. When the judge proclaimed the result of the classification and each received his prize, there was apparently no dissatisfaction with the decision; and each received a nice round of applause for his achievement. It was wonderful to see the boys and girls proudly displaying the various colored ribbons denoting the different prizes they had won.

When I returned to the Penal Farm, I stayed in my room to con-

sider this new experience and arrived at the conclusion of how this program is used for the good of the Nation. Those boys and girls, from a very young age, are encouraged to become not only good agricultural producers but good business managers as well.

In Memphis, in company with Assistant County Agent E. B. Jenkins and Assistant Home Demonstration Agent Amelia Stanton, I helped with several 4-H Club demonstrations. Mr. Jenkins gave a demonstration in improved management of pigs, chickens, and cows to many boys. This demonstration was very practical. The boys are taught to do the work with their own hands.

In company with L. J. Kerr, the county agent, I assisted at several meetings, including those with Negroes, and my impression of their work too is most favorable.

In Columbia, Tenn., my education in home demonstration work began under Home Demonstration Agent Jane Starbuck and Mary Lou Sawyer, assistant home agent in war food production. They told me of the work they did in teaching farm women to produce and save their home-grown products. We talked about canning and drying and better methods in gardening.

We went to a home demonstration club meeting. The agents gave a demonstration on "conservation," showing how to use discarded lumber in making different kinds of kitchen shelves. They also pointed out other practices, such as the uses to be made of the leather of old shoes; the way in which feed sacks may be made into garments; and other uses of discarded things about the home.

From this beginning I studied the home demonstration program, and my greatest desire when I return to Brazil is to start a similar program there. It is my plan to discuss with my Government the possibility of starting a home demonstration program in Brazil, as well as the possibility of inviting some home demonstration agents from the United States to help us start the program.

Four Brazilian girls are now being trained in home demonstration work here and I hope that more can be trained.

With C. F. Arrants, county agent, and R. F. Haynes, assistant county agent of Maury County, I went to

Julio Nascimento talks over the home demonstration program in Tennessee with Mena Hogan, field agent in home demonstration work for the Southern States.





several other meetings; and I had occasion to observe the efficiency of that county agent and his assistant. Those men keep no business hours, or even days—they interview people in the office all day, giving advice to farmers and helping with their problems; and in the evenings they hold meetings.

In the company of Mr. George and Miss Cole, farm and home supervisors of the Farm Security Administration in Maury County, I visited some farms which receive the assistance of this organization. These were the homes of Negro farmers, and I saw very good supplies of home-canned fruits and vegetables prepared by the wives of these farmers. It appeared to me that the results of the work of this organization are good.

It is my observation that the whole extension organization in the United States is wonderful, but best of all are the 4-H Clubs and the home demonstration program.

We have a similar agricultural or-

ganization in Brazil to that of the Extension Service in the United States which we call Fomento Agrícola. Of course, here the number of employees is greater and the process is older and more effective than in Brazil, but we have no 4-H Clubs or home demonstration program.

My final impression is that the people of the United States have been very, very good to me; but the time allotted for my training, I must confess, is too short. I should like to learn more of all things in this country, about which everyone has been so gracious in teaching me.

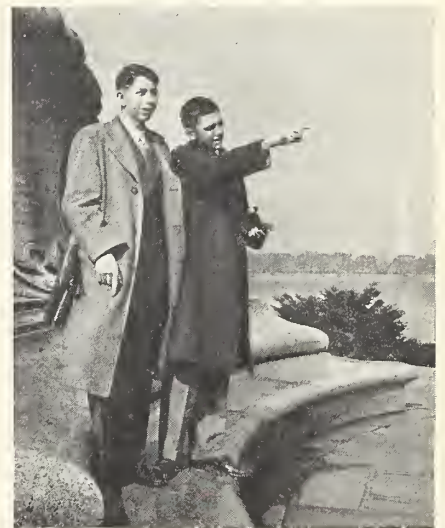
Before I finish this small record of my impressions about my work and your work in the United States, I should like to mention the recreational work of G. C. Wright with 4-H Club groups. As a leader of the songs, folk dances, and games, he is very fine indeed.

The question now remains: Shall I be able to start the same programs in Brazil?

peacetime so that the members of the organization will be known as fellows who fully did their bit while we were at war.

At the regular meetings, farm problems, improved practices, and draft-deferment matters can all be discussed and fully mulled over by those best informed. Kardel has an original and time-saving idea here, and it is to be commended to other county agents. E. I. Besemer of Wayne County, Mich., took to it like a duck to water the minute it was explained to him a bit. Leave it to those long-headed Danes to lead the way.

## 4-H boys win science honors



Two of the 40 finalists in the science talent search were 4-H Club members and teamed up to see the sights while attending the 5-day Science Talent Institute in Washington, D. C. John Howard Wahlgren, left, of Valley, Nebr., has carried 4-H projects in corn, garden, forestry, and birds, and once was alternate in a county health contest. Milton Spink of Wakefield, R. I., has been successful with a 4-H garden, winning the State garden championship in 1943. He was a safety winner in 1944. He is president of his 4-H Club and an All Star. In Washington, he won one of the \$100 scholarships to help him pursue his scientific studies and achieve his ambition of becoming a first-class biologist.

# Visiting the Victory Rangers' home county

T. SWANN HARDING, Editor, USDA

■ Hans Kardel, Danish-born county agent at Charlotte in Eaton County, Mich., has hit on an original and useful idea in his Victory Rangers. In early March, W. Lowell Treaster drove me out from East Lansing to meet Kardel and hear his story.

Like other county agents, Kardel found himself devoting almost 70 percent or more of his time to selective service matters. But Kardel decided to do something about the matter.

## 2C Deferred Youths Organized

As a result, he organized his 2C deferred youths of 18 to 25 into Victory Rangers, a name selected by ballot from the 5 most popular names suggested by the boys of the county. He has something like 350 of these youths so organized, also some of the older draft-deferred workers in agriculture.

The Rangers are formed into what might be called clubs, and they hold regular meetings which are addressed by Kardel, by members of the draft

board, and sometimes by others. Each Ranger supplies Kardel with a carefully tabulated monthly report which tells exactly the work he has done the past month to justify his occupational deferment.

This organization has tremendous value. It saves the time of the county agent and enables him to attend to his extension work and his selective service work together. Mere failure of a Ranger to send in his monthly report is enough to arouse suspicions. With the reports in hand, selective service board members can instantly assay the status of any 2C in the county. The agent also is less likely than usual inadvertently to arouse prejudice because of his case report on some fellow he knows should be inducted.

At the same time the morale of essential farm workers is enhanced. They no longer feel that they must sneak down back streets, and they are now unlikely to be objects of ridicule. Kardel visualizes perpetuation of the Victory Rangers over into



# Missionaries study extension methods

DR. AND MRS. W. H. WISER, Indian Village Welfare Project  
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

The agricultural missions workshop held in February by members of the Federal Extension staff for 28 missionaries is here described by two members who took part.

Twenty-nine of us—all missionaries—came to Washington, bent on learning all that the Extension Service could teach us within 2 weeks. We came from China and India, from Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, and Chile. We had worked among rural people in these countries and knew that they need all that we or anyone else can give them. A number of us owed our health, even our lives, to the sacrifices of some of them through dangerous months and years; and we wanted to take the best our country has to offer back to them. We were not exactly clear as to what Extension could teach us, and members of the Extension Service staff who planned the workshop were not quite sure what we most needed. But after a few days together, we discovered, to our mutual amazement, that a missionary is just another kind of extension worker and needs pretty much what all workers in extension need—with a few adaptations to varied cultures and some changes in subject matter.

Wisely, they started us off with something practical that appeals to everyone. That was J. I. T. We were supposed to learn the method demonstration as a teaching tool; but we all got so excited over the actual information which the demonstrators handed out to us that we had to be reminded that we were learning a technique, not facts. Each demonstrator was an expert in his or her field, and each had chosen a topic likely to appeal to rural workers anywhere. Who can blame us for wanting to know more about such things as testing soils, transplanting plants, controlling grasshoppers, reconstituting dried milk, mending, preserving wood, selecting good laying hens, constructing an iceless refrigerator, and cooking leafy vegetables.

After a day and a half of this, we

breathed a deep sigh and wondered if we could grasp anything more. But on we went, relishing every bit of added information and always clamoring for more. The result demonstration and other methods useful in extension were presented. We found much to help us, in the presentation of 4-H Club achievements. Visual aids so interested us that we almost got out of hand in the press of questions. It should be said that the demonstrations and talks presented were only a starting point in each session. While a subject was being presented, each of us was trying to picture its application to his or her own area. And by the time the speaker finished, we knew pretty well what further help or information we needed; and our two chairmen were most liberal in the time allowed for questions.

## Evaluate Work

With a wealth of tangible material to build on, we were prepared to move into intangibles. We got a clearer idea than most of us had had before of the importance of evaluating our work and of maintaining the far look toward our ultimate goal while working on the immediate job. And we could not say: "These ideas may apply here in America, but what about other parts of the world?" Men came to us who had carried on effective extension work in Macedonia and in Bulgaria, and with their help we discovered the universality of the methods and principles we were discussing. We were very much aware of our needs as we discussed principles, organization, volunteer leadership, and local participation in community programs. We are so few and our fields so immense that our work depends largely on local leaders. But each of us has been working alone, thus being limited to a narrow experience. Here we could share in the

varied and successful experiences of members of the Extension Service and of our own group.

All this time, as we moved from one topic to another, each seeming more vital to our work than the last, we kept thinking of more things we wanted to discuss while with men and women who had so much to teach us. Our requests for special sessions were enough to make the Extension Service want to throw us out. But they strained themselves and their resources to include all that could be fitted into the last few days.

Also, we had been promised that during the last day and a half of the workshop there would be opportunity for each one to consult with a specialist. For each of us, in addition to wanting information on all phases of rural life, had come in the hope of getting advice on his or her own special field of interest.

For example, the representatives from China were all interested in whatever will help the people in rural areas of China in their daily living. In addition, one of the men from there has before him the job of training leaders for cooperatives, another is working on small seed crops, another wanted information on mixed breeding, and still another was in a fever to learn all he could about tree culture. One of the women from China has been working on family relations, another is preparing material on avoidable diseases, and another has done and will do work in nutrition and food habits.

Those of us who came from other countries were equally varied in our fields of interest; and, according to the reports made during the last hour of the workshop, not one was leaving Washington without at least one conference with the subject-matter specialist he desired.

Moreover, not one of the 29 has any notion that the workshop closed at the end of the 2 weeks. We may have left the buildings of the Department of Agriculture, but we have carried with us bulletins and mimeographed materials that will continue to direct our study when we return to our fields and are faced with further problems. And the men and women who prepared these materials are no longer names but are friends who have assured us that we may



continue our exchange of ideas as we go out as extension workers to scattered areas of the world. This

workshop began as an experiment. It has now become a successful result demonstration.

## Fixing their own



■ Because electrical appliances have gone to war, as well as the men who do repair work, people on REA lines and in small towns have been eager to repair their own under the supervision of home demonstration agents and supervisors of REA projects. S. M. Stensrud of the Whetstone Valley project, Milbank, S. Dak., conducted the first repair school in Milbank, February 13. He is pictured assisting Mrs. Elmer Dehne and Siebe Van Horran in repairing toaster and iron while Adele Johnson, home agent, looks on with interest. Two toasters, four cords, one iron, and one hot plate were repaired at this clinic.

At the clinic held in Madison where Audrey McCollum is home demonstration agent and where Stanley Skorr of the Colman REA project conducted the work, 9 vacuum sweepers, 6 toasters, 16 cords, 3 irons, 2 heating pads, 1 grill, 1 motor, 1 beater, 1 hot plate, 1 washer, 1 hearing aid wire, 1 electric clock, and 1

floor waxer had their troubles "diagnosed" and "remedies" suggested or were completely repaired. At the Brookings school, 1 iron, 2 heating pads, 1 lamp, 1 hot plate, and 3 cords were repaired.

Two other schools were scheduled, one in Sioux Falls and the other in Aberdeen. At each of these meetings, the selection, care, cleaning, and oiling of appliances and safety precautions regarding fuses, wiring, and cords were emphasized. Unused appliances, cords, switches, and plugs which were out of order were then inspected; and the people who brought them were assisted in making repairs. All seemed highly satisfied with results.

■ A. B. ROSS, the first local extension agent appointed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the Northern and Western States, died December 26, 1944, after a long illness.

Mr. Ross, who served as county

agent for many years, was at one time a corporation lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio and, being in poor health, returned to his boyhood home in Bedford County, Pa., in 1907, where he took a great interest in local agriculture. "He rode about in a buckboard wagon and asked farmers many questions and gave them useful information. He obtained U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins, summarized them, and distributed mimeographed copies of the summaries. He bought seed corn and gave it to farmers who would follow his directions. He experimented with inoculation for legumes." Prof. W. J. Spillman, then Chief of the Office of Farm Management of the Bureau of Plant Industry, learned of Ross' work. He appointed Mr. Ross as an agent of that office in March 1910, which enabled him to continue and enlarge his work. With the enactment of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Law in 1914 and the development of extension work by the States, the work initiated by Mr. Ross was gradually absorbed in the enlarged extension program.

## Parade of the pantry stores

During the remainder of the year a campaign will be conducted in Arkansas to encourage a larger number of Arkansas families to preserve an adequate supply of high-quality food. The campaign will be climaxed in the fall by a Parade of the Pantry Stores when, for one week which has tentatively been set as October 15 to 20, supplies of home-preserved and home-stored food throughout the State will be on parade. County extension agents are furnished a list of suggestions and helps for conducting the campaign.

■ HOWARD P. REID, Negro district agent in Virginia, at the Virginia State College, near Petersburg, since April 1, 1944, died February 13. Serving as county agent in Nansemond County from 1925 to the time he was appointed district agent last year, he proved an effective worker with Negro farmers and showed a special talent with young 4-H Club boys. His work there lives on to commemorate a useful and valuable service given by Agent Reid.





## Extension agents join fighting forces

Seventeen extension workers have made the supreme sacrifice. More than 1,300 extensioners serve their country in the armed forces. These men and women are in many parts of the world and in various branches of the service. Sometimes their experiences are a far cry from those of prewar days. News of their doings and excerpts from their letters are printed on this page.

### Extension's Gold Stars

J. L. Daniels, formerly assistant county agent in Madison County, Ala., died, as a result of wounds received at Guadalcanal, in December, 1942. He was in the Marines.

Lt. A. D. Curlee, formerly county agent in Alabama, Army, killed in action April 6, 1943.

Ensign Tom Parkinson, formerly assistant county agent in Henry County, Ind., Navy, missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Frank C. Shipman, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

1st Lt. Leo M. Tupper, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

William Flake Bowles, formerly assistant agent in Watauga County, N. C., Army, reported missing in action on the Italian front.

Ensign Robert H. Bond, of the Federal Extension staff, Washington, D. C., Navy, reported missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. J. B. Holton, formerly county agent in La Salle Parish, La., was killed in action in Europe during the invasion, June 9.

Capt. Frank Wayne, formerly county agent in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., killed in a vehicle accident in England.

Kenneth C. Hanks, formerly county agent in Stevens County, Minn., has been reported killed in action in France, November 16, 1944.

Herbert Pinke, formerly part-time 4-H Club agent in Minnesota, was killed in a training accident in the armed service.

Lt. John T. Whitfield, assistant agent, Tarrant County, Tex., U. S. Army, died at sea December 22, 1944, while en route home from jungle fever contracted in the South Pacific.

Lt. Col. Herbert M. Mills, formerly assistant agent in El Paso County, Tex., was killed in action in November 1944, while at the head of an armored column assaulting the Siegfried Line defenses.

Lt. Lowell Adkins Goforth, U. S. Army, formerly county agent in Clay County, Ark., died January 24 from injuries suffered in a vehicle accident while serving in France. He was attached to a unit of the American Military Government stationed near Metz.

Lt. Joe E. Carpenter, assistant county agent in Hancock County, Tenn., was killed in action on the Belgian front in January. He was a member of the Airborne Infantry.

Lt. Joseph Zitnik, Wichita County agent, Kansas, U. S. Army, was wounded in action in Holland October 5, 1944, and died a few days later.

William A. Banks, formerly assistant county agent in Yadkin County, N. C., went over seas in April 1944 and was stationed in England before going to France shortly after D-day. He died of wounds September 3.

### Salem County, N. J., club agent awarded Silver Star

From the 95th Infantry Division in Germany came a report that Capt. Edgar T. Savidge, Jr., '38, has been awarded the Silver Star for rallying his company after it had been battered by enemy artillery fire and repeated counterattacks while spearheading a battalion drive toward Metz. Cited for gallantry in action during the 95th Division's historic drive on the great ring of forts, Captain Savidge is specifically credited with having made a "material contribution to the onslaught that ended with the reduction of Metz." After establishing a bridgehead across the Moselle River, the report said, Infantry troops under Captain Savidge were subjected to a terrific pounding from German artillery. Realizing that the bridgehead had to be held in order to protect river-crossing operations elsewhere, Captain Savidge "courageously led his men in boldly resisting the German counterattacks." After seven cold and rainy days in foxholes, during which casualties had reduced the strength of the company, Captain Savidge rallied his forces and spearheaded the drive of his battalion down the river road toward the bastions which never before had been taken by storm. Wounded in this action, he also received the Purple Heart.

Captain Savidge entered the service March 6, 1941, served in Hawaii the following year, then entered Officers Candidate School, from which he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He has been with the 95th Division since its activation in Texas two and a half years ago.—*Rutgers Alumni Monthly*, March 1945.



# Wyoming women active on home front

■ War activities reported by the 5,389 women working in 252 Wyoming home demonstration clubs showed that they had added greatly to the war food supply with 4,241 gardens producing 1,176,470 quarts of fruits and vegetables and meats which was put into cans, 878,266 pounds of the same which was frozen, and 1,002,073 pounds which was stored away in cellars and other good storage places. With good cheese hard to buy, they made 49,988 pounds for their own use. They raised 294,922 chickens and produced 1,373,169 eggs.

Clothing was scarce and expensive; but they clothed their families, remodeling and mending thousands of articles of clothing. To save time and work more efficiently, they learned to clean and adjust their own sewing machines and also learned many a dressmaking short cut.

To make the furniture last through the war period, 1,183 homemakers reupholstered chairs with sagging springs, refinished worn pieces of furniture, and made new slip covers. By providing better storage space in kitchen and bedroom, 2,722 made the

work easier; and more than 5,000 learned some new way of saving time and energy in washing, ironing, and housecleaning. More than 1,000 used the farm and home record book.

Problems of family life in wartime received consideration, 534 found that improved play equipment helped, and 678 reported help in methods of feeding and training their youngsters.

For war use, they collected 50,000 pounds of waste fat and 500,000 pounds of scrap metal. More than 1,000 helped sell war bonds, and 761 took Red Cross courses. Others helped in community recreation and USO canteens. School lunches were promoted in 89 communities, with 10,000 children benefiting. These women also helped 1,471 4-H Clubs, with 236 serving as 4-H leaders.

Busy, indeed—but that's not all—for in addition to all this, more than 2,500 of these women reported helping in the fields, with the stock, and with poultry flocks. Then, too, they found time to write to more than 1,500 of their own boys and girls serving their country in the armed forces.

time. Their action speaks louder than words of their ability, ingenuity, fortitude, and love.

Your son or daughter or your husband, as the case may be, has gone to war—which probably means that he, or she, has left for some spot you have never heard of or only read vaguely about, to do something that you are not allowed to know, to stay for an unknown length of time—and you are filling in the vacant place. You have more jobs than ever before, and less time in which to do them. You are asked to buy war bonds, collect scrap metal and paper, save waste fat and tin cans, to produce more food, and adhere to rationing, smilingly.

You are proud of the part your "soldier" is playing—whether it be as an infantryman, a gunner, a pilot, a yeoman, a nurse—and you want to measure up in his eyes, here on the home front. You miss him and wonder if he misses home as much. You read up on geography books, pore over maps, try to understand chemical warfare and to learn to distinguish a Liberator or a P-38. Those are your new interests because they are connected with your "soldier."

History is filled with imperishable memorials to the valiance of the American spirit—Valley Forge, the words of the dying Lawrence Doniphan's youthful little army setting out on its thousand-mile march into the unknown, the men on both sides who gave "the last full measure of devotion" in the 60's, the Roughriders at San Juan, the doughboys at Chateau Thierry.

Behind all have stood the women of America—the wives and mothers—down through the ages while battles have been fought, won, and lost.

President Lincoln during the Civil War said: "I am not accustomed to language or eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women. But I must say that, if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. God bless the women of America." That was in 1864. Now, close to a century later, Abraham Lincoln's words to the women of his time are a fitting tribute to their granddaughters and great-granddaughters.

## Heroines closest to home

■ The following tribute was paid to the "heroines closest to home"—the mothers and wives of Service men at the Arkansas State Home Demonstration Council meeting in September 1944.

Stage settings for the reading included a large map and flag of the State, an American flag, and the flags of all the Allied Countries. Military personnel assisting included members of all the armed services.

■ Today every man, woman, boy, and girl has the common objective of helping to win this war. Every other thought is subjected to this single purpose. Through teamwork America has become a mighty fortress.

In this war we are fighting to preserve the inherent rights of human beings—freedom and justice. Because these liberties mean so much, the price is high. That is the reason war demands sacrifices. They have not been missing in this war. There have been many heroes whose deeds are greater than tribute that can be paid them. Our heroines are many, too. Tonight it is the heroines who are closest to home—the mothers and wives of our service men—to whom we wish to pay tribute. In the country, in town, in the city—everywhere women have taken over for their sons or husbands who have left. They are farmers, riveters, ship builders, taxi drivers, airplane assemblers, and wives and mothers, all at the same





# Flashes

## FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

■ **Hot-weather lettuce.** A new leaf lettuce that does not shoot or "bolt" to seed as soon as temperatures shoot upward in summer has been developed by Ross C. Thompson of the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., after 10 years of breeding work. The new variety is appropriately called Slobolt. Its frilled light-green leaves can be harvested for 3 weeks longer than the leaves of the present most important commercial varieties. Slobolt seed is being increased this year by seed growers and will be available to gardeners in 1946. Dr. Thompson says that if the plants are set 10 to 12 inches apart and only the basal leaves are used as they reach a desirable size, lettuce may be harvested from the same plants for several weeks, making it a very desirable home-garden variety.

■ **Improved dip for sheep ticks.** An effective, economical, and easily prepared dipping solution for ridding sheep of ticks—parasites that damage fleeces and reduce meat production—has been developed by veterinarians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The dip is prepared by mixing 6 ounces of derris powder containing 5 percent rotenone powder with a little water to make a thin paste, which is diluted in 100 gallons of water. Cube (pronounced ku-bay) powder may be used instead of derris, as it also contains the tick-killing substance, rotenone. Dips made with derris or cube powders are economical and easy to prepare; and they save considerable labor, as one dipping is enough. Other commonly used sheep dips require two applications, but the rotenone powder in the new dip kills both the adult ticks and the pupae at the same time and remains effective in the fleece for weeks.

Only a limited supply of rotenone, in the form of cube powder, is now being imported into the United

States. Control of sheep ticks, however, is one of the uses authorized by the War Food Administration for which rotenone powder may be allocated by the War Production Board. Flock owners may be able to arrange for such allocations through State livestock sanitary officials or livestock associations within the limits of the supply. If the rotenone content of the powder is not exactly 5 percent, the formula for the dip must be adjusted accordingly. For a 4-percent rotenone powder, only 80 gallons of water to 6 ounces of powder should be used; for a 6-percent powder, 120 gallons of water is required. The rotenone content of the powder must be known.

■ **Communities fight Dutch elm disease.** As Federal funds can no longer be used to remove trees infected with Dutch elm disease, communities in the infected area are pitching in to do this work themselves. The disease is prevalent in parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with smaller isolated infections in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. An example of what a community can accomplish to save the elms is furnished by the cooperative work of the municipal authorities and the Garden Club of Middletown, Conn. Fifty elm trees, all those in the town known to be infected, were removed. Bark beetles carry the infection from diseased to healthy trees; so trees or branches in which their larvae are found should also be destroyed. Federal work now includes surveys to determine the spread of the disease and laboratory identification of the fungus in diseased material, as well as research on methods of community control. Federal scouts say that they have an able assistant in spotting trees infested with bark beetles. "You can't fool a woodpecker!" When

woodpeckers are seen feeding on large broken or dead elm branches, beetle larvae are usually found under the bark. Such material is sent to the Dutch elm disease detection laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Hoboken, N. J., for identification. Entomologists say that prompt detection and removal of diseased and bark beetle infested wood in every community is the only method known to combat Dutch elm disease and save our beautiful and valued elms.

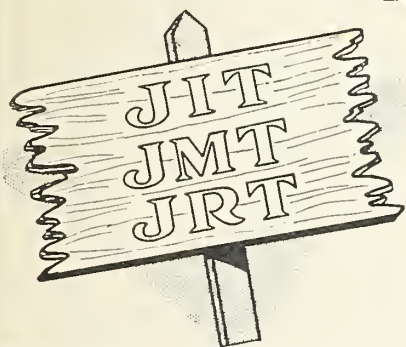
■ **Poultry elite.** The Who's Who of chicken society in the United States issued this year lists 2,741 birds as outstanding among their kind. These chickens have qualified for the U. S. Register of Merit, the highest breeding stage of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The Who's Who is entitled "Directory of U. S. Register of Merit Sires and Dams Qualifying Under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, 1942-43," and is U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 557. Among the superior birds listed, 903 received special notice (their names printed in boldface type) as qualifying for the Honor Roll. Of these, 748 were females, and 155 were males. The names and addresses of owners are published in the directory, which was compiled from production records of 177 breeders in 35 States. Seven breeds of birds are represented, with White Leghorns predominating. M. P. 557 is primarily intended for State poultry officials, hatcherymen, and breeders participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. It may be obtained for 10 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## Need for salvaged fat

The need for salvaged fat remains acute. The WFA and the American Fat Salvage Committee, Inc., are well pleased with the efforts of extension agents in increasing the amounts of fat salvaged from rural areas during recent months. These efforts must be maintained if the 250-million-pound goal is to be reached. The committee suggests that now the campaign be directed to those who have smaller amounts to contribute.



# We Study Our Job



■ Let's look at our job by looking at ourselves. How well do we get our ideas across to others? How efficient are we in our work? How skillful are we in dealing with people? What is back of the ability to get things done?

Busy extension workers are finding some of the answers to these questions in three job training courses, namely:

Job Instruction Training—how to *teach a person* to do a job.

Job Methods Training—how to *improve the way* to do a job.

Job Relations Training—how to *work with people* on a job.

There is nothing new in these courses, but they help us put essentials together in a way that makes our work more effective and satisfying. They are designed for busy people who must get their training on the job. Let's take a closer look at each of them.

**J. I. T.** When the war broke out we had to produce overnight what it had taken the Axis 10 years to make. Millions of new workers had to be trained. There was no time to lose, no material to spoil, no people to get hurt. JIT was a great help in meeting this situation. Although developed primarily for industry it has equal application to training people for jobs on a farm, in an office, or at home.

The four steps in teaching a person to do a job are:

1. Prepare the worker, 2. Present the job, 3. Try out performance, and 4. Follow up.

Group instruction through demon-

strations has long been a common extension method. The same JIT principles of instruction apply, for the purpose of a demonstration is to present an improved practice in an interesting, convincing way so that people will appreciate its desirability and its practical application to their situation.

**J. M. T.** Where there is more work to do than help to do it, we look for shorter and easier ways. A saving of 5 minutes a day equals 3 days a year, and 5 steps a day adds up to a mile a year. Much time and many steps can be saved by doing things the correct way. We can help farm people by discussing with them the better methods developed by their neighbors, by starting them to think about how to get more done with less effort, and by giving them a method to follow in improving a job of their own.

The four steps in improving the way to do a job are:

1. Break down the job, 2. Question every detail, 3. Develop a new method, and 4. Apply the new method.

This procedure for analyzing and questioning the way a job is being done will work equally well on our own office routines. Habits are strong with all of us, and traditional methods prevail until we challenge them. A few well-directed questions—Why is it necessary? When should it be done? Who should do it? How is the best way?—will be sure to lead to improvements if followed up by positive action.

**J. R. T.** Under the stress and strain of war conditions there are bound to be more problems in human relations. JRT will help us get and keep good working relations with the people we work with. Practicing the foundations of good relations will prevent many problems from arising, but there always will be some.

The four steps in handling a problem are:

1. Get the facts, 2. Weigh and decide, 3. Take action, and 4. Check results.

Many people come to extension workers for counsel; more will come

as returning servicemen and war workers seek advice on their problems.

## Sessions—Courses—Institutes

Training is given in three different forms, depending on the need. An appreciation session gives you a knowledge of the method; a 10-hour course prepares you to use the method; an institute trains you to be an instructor in the method.

The appreciation session is a complete description and demonstration of the principles involved. Those who hear and see this demonstration should have a clear idea of what the method is. It may be given to a group of any size and requires from one to two hours.

The 10-hour course is a demonstration of the principles, followed by practice in using the method. A group of 12 persons is the best size for this course and 10 hours is about the time required for 12 persons to receive the training and practice on a job of their own. It is usually conducted in five 2-hour sessions which may be continuous or several days apart.

The institute provides training in how to conduct a 10-hour course. It is usually 5 days in length and should be limited to about 10 persons for adequate training.

Experience has shown that the training provided by these courses is one of the best ways for extension workers to prepare themselves to help farm people with the instruction of inexperienced workers; with the simplifying of farm and home jobs; and with a better management of hired labor in general. Also, the application of these courses to extension work is growing rapidly, as Director Wilson pointed out:

"We have a larger than usual turn-over of personnel, which means a constant breaking in of new employees. We have a bigger job to be done with a smaller staff to do it, which means improving our way of doing each job. We are working with a larger number of local leaders, which means more people to train and assist."

# Among Ourselves

■ I. W. HILL, one of the influential figures in the development of 4-H Clubs in the Southern States, died recently at his home in Washington, D. C. A native of Alabama, he taught school in both Georgia and Alabama. He served as superintendent of schools in Gadsden, Ala., and from 1902 to 1906 as State superintendent of education in Alabama. He came to Washington in 1911 to help with the development of boys' and girls' club work. He was field agent in charge of 4-H Club work in the Southern States at the time of his retirement in 1932. Known for his intense interest in young people and for his belief in the principles of 4-H, his influence is still felt throughout the South where rural boys and girls have opportunities in 4-H Clubs which they did not have when Mr. Hill started work.

■ FRED E. COLE of Amherst, Mass., and former extension agent, was recently appointed State commissioner of agriculture by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin. Mr. Cole, from 1927 to 1939, was with the Worcester County Extension Service as Massachusetts representative of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics with headquarters at Massachusetts State College, and since the war he has been executive officer for the State War Board. Mr. Cole is a graduate of Massachusetts State College, class of 1919.

■ CHRISTOPHER S. TENLEY has been appointed Chief, Division of Business Administration of the Federal Extension Service. As assistant chief, Mr. Tenley has worked closely with Walter H. Conway, now Assistant Director, in handling those phases of business administration which relate to Federal grants to States and Territories, the review of budgets, projects, plans of work, financial reports, and in the field of personnel. Mr. Tenley was born in Washington, D. C., attended Georgetown University, and completed his studies in Europe. He came to the Extension Service from the Farm Credit Administration in June 1934. For some years previously he had served in the Office of the Solicitor of the De-

partment of Agriculture and in the Inter-American High Commission. He was in the Army in 1918.

■ ABE KELSEY, formerly of the New York extension staff, reports he has been to Greece and has returned to Cairo. He had 2 weeks of "inspiring experiences gathering first-hand information on agricultural conditions for use in UNRRA programming."

He tells of parades of unemployed on the streets of Greece . . . going through ELAS lines . . . and living 2 weeks in the Aerople Hotel under fire . . . having bedroom windows blown out . . . and finally being sent out by military convoy under cover of darkness, and of the return to Egypt by plane . . . Kelsey said his son Paul is O. K. on the Burma front.

■ J. J. ("JERRY") MOXLEY, Kansas animal husbandman, was given a gold watch by members of the State extension staff at the February luncheon in appreciation of the contribution he has made to the livestock interests of Kansas and the Nation in his 20 years with the Kansas Extension Service. Mr. Moxley has resigned to devote full time to his purebred Hereford cattle ranch near Council Grove, Kans.

Commenting on his resignation, Director H. Umberger predicted that Mr. Moxley's influence will be felt for a long time. The director praised him for having "done much to stabilize the beef cattle industry and to put it on a sound basis."

Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the Kansas State College animal husbandry department, said that his "practical approach to cattle problems has been of inestimable value in promoting better methods of feeding and management and in improving the quality of breeding herds."

■ HARVEY SHARPLEN LIPPINCOTT, county agent for Elizabeth City, Warwick, and York Counties, Va., died on January 28 after 22 years with the Extension Service. A native of New Jersey, he was graduated from Cornell University and then took advanced training at Pennsylvania State College, University of Maryland, and Cornell University.

From 1911 to 1913 he was county agent in Maryland, then served for 9 years as agriculturist for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He joined the Virginia Extension Service in 1922.

■ HAROLD RYLAND SMALLEY, one of the early county agents in Indiana, recently died in Washington, D. C. A graduate of Purdue University, he was appointed county agent in Starke County, Ind., in 1913. In 1916, he transferred to Steuben County and in 1918 to Allen County. In 1920, he joined the staff of the National Fertilizer Association and was serving there at the time of his death. An extension pioneer, he always kept his interest in the development of the Cooperative Extension Service.

■ SAM HOYLE, first extension editor in Texas, whose name long appeared on the masthead of *The Extensionist* as college editor and editor emeritus, passed away at his home in Bryan, December 31. He was 73 and had been in ill health for some time. Mr. Hoyle retired from active service 3 years ago.

He was born in the Sweetwater Valley, McMinn County, Tenn. While a young man, he moved with his family to Atlanta, Ga., and worked for Henry Grady on the Atlanta Constitution. In 1895 he graduated from Emory University near Atlanta.

He was moved to Texas soon afterward and was connected with the Dorsey Printing Company of Dallas. In 1915, Mr. Hoyle became associated with publications for the Texas Extension Service and the next year was appointed the first extension editor. He continued in that position for more than 10 years, then moved to the position of editor of college publications.

■ JOHN L. CHARITY, district agent for Negro extension work in Virginia, died March 5, 1945, following a long illness. He was born at Dendron, Va., May 7, 1890, and received his education at Hampton Institute which he attended from 1910 to 1916 and 1930 to 1931. He joined the Extension Service in 1916 and was local agent in Halifax County. He became district agent in 1920.





# Have you read

**WHEN WE'RE GREEN WE GROW.** Jane Simpson McKimmon, Assistant Extension Director for North Carolina. 353 pp. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1945.

■ When We're Green We Grow is written simply, without pretense or boasting. It is a saga of North Carolina farm people as they occasionally "scoffed" but mostly lived to "embrace" the teachings of the home demonstration agent.

There're Margaret and Maybelle Brown who, on a prize-winning trip to Washington, turned up their collective noses at head lettuce. "We grow that grass," said Margaret, "but we aren't going to eat it!"

There's Betty Van Tapscott who canned tomatoes so well that storekeepers began to ask for "tomatoes with the Tapscott girl's name on them."

There's a harassed home demonstration agent saying, as she helped an old couple repair a hole in their cottage floor: "Not one thing I ever learned has come amiss in home demonstration work."

There's the home demonstration agent, Grace Bradford, made deputy sheriff and given a gun by the sheriff of Monroe County. "Miss Gracie," said he, "I can't sleep at night for thinking about you riding all around this county with nobody to protect you!"

These are the people with whom Mrs. McKimmon worked and lived for 26 years. Some were the "salt of the earth." All were as "North Carolina" as Mrs. McKimmon is herself. It is their story she relates.

Mrs. McKimmon was appointed State home demonstration agent in North Carolina in 1911. County home demonstration agents, for the most part, were chosen from the ranks of the rural school teachers. Although they had little technical training, they usually possessed rare good judgment and common sense. As with the county extension worker

of today, there was hard work, long hours, and less pay than they deserved. There was never monotony.

The things they were called on to do were many and varied. In the midst of the 1918 influenza epidemic, one home demonstration agent was asked to take charge of an emergency hospital. She did it, too! Many others set up diet kitchens or nursed day and night, "going into homes, cleaning both the houses and the children, taking temperatures, giving medicine and nourishment, assisting in preparing the dead for burial." Through drought and flood, through depression and prosperity, through war and peace, through thick and thin, home demonstration agents stood by their guns. "There was something in the people with whom we worked," Mrs. McKimmon says, "that let us know that the spirit was stronger than any obstacles which could be placed in our path."

The growth of this work must have seemed slow, but it was always steady. A life-long dream of the author was realized when every one of North Carolina's 100 counties had a home demonstration agent and 35 counties had Negro home agents.

The measure of success achieved and the real story of the growth of home demonstration work can be read in the lives of North Carolina people.—Mena Hogan, field agent, Southern States.

## **FARMERS OF THE WORLD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.**

E. Brunner, I. Sanders, D. Ensminger, editors. 230 pp. Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y., 1945.

■ This book is *must* reading, not only for extension workers but also for relief and rehabilitation personnel. It is a labor of love on the part of the 16 authors. Its publication on a nonprofit basis is made possible by a grant from the General Education Board.

Each chapter describes the agriculture and life of the areas considered,

the types of extension services, and the implications in the socio-economic situation of each area for programs of extension. The final chapter by Director Wilson and Professor Brunner appraises the role of Extension in the task of world reconstruction and offers valuable principles of and guideposts for workers called from an analysis of the preceding chapters. Most of these are both applicable to the American scene and suggestive to our personnel.

A somewhat surprising, but most interesting, feature is the discussion of extension work among preliterate and folk societies, including a brilliant chapter on the islands of the Pacific. Other areas covered are China, India, the Near East, the Balkans, Latin America, northern Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Unfortunately, the exigencies of the war forced the omission of the projected chapters on Africa and the Antipodes. Every author is either a national of one of the countries considered or an American with long experience in the area he discusses.

American workers will be much interested in the types of work and the methods used in other lands, some of value to us. They will be impressed by the basic unity of Extension round the world. But the most valuable contribution is the repeated *demonstration* of the effect of the given culture, its mores and its social structure upon the approach and methods of Extension. This is something sometimes presented theoretically. Here it is put in terms of many often-fascinating illustrations of the practical import of this concept to the success or failure of programs.

It is to be hoped that the volume will have the wide circulation it deserves among extension personnel in the United States. Even the best of us will be the better for having read this book.—Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension Work.

## **New 4-H camps**

Rensselaer and St. Lawrence Counties, N. Y., have recently acquired former CCC camps to be developed later as 4-H Club camps. The Averill Park CCC camp in Rensselaer County consists of 19 buildings and equipment.

# The once-over

## Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

THE HOME-CANNING KIT is now available to extension agents, with background facts on the need for home canning, how to obtain sugar for canning, and what was done about home food preservation in 1944; sample press releases, feature stories, and radio scripts designed for use by local groups; suggestions for local activities of home food preservation leaders; and printed leaflets on home canning. On the covers of the kit are statements of the late President Roosevelt, Secretary Wickard, and War Food Administrator Jones. Kits are going to all extension workers concerned in any way with the food preservation program.

FARM SAFETY WEEK is set for July 22-28, and material will soon be available from the National Safety Council. Secretary Wickard and War Food Administrator Jones have both proclaimed its vital importance in the war effort. The purpose is to focus national attention on the farm and home accident and fire problems and to promote the active interest of farm families in correcting hazardous conditions which might cause the occurrence of accidents and fires.

FROM QUEBEC, Dr. A. R. Gobeil recently visited the office to tell of the progress of 4-H Clubs in his native province. Established in 1942, the clubs have flourished and are now planning for their third annual congress in Montreal August 6 to 9. They specialize in forestry and related projects, for 89 percent of the land in Quebec is in forests. They help with fire fighting, learn woodcraft, eradicate poison ivy, and establish recreation centers by the roadside. In French the four H's represent *Honneur dans les actes, Honnetete dans les moyens, Habilete dans le travail, Humanite dans la conduite.*

RURAL LIBRARY PROBLEMS are to be studied at the Rural Library Institute to be held at Colorado A. & M., July 23-27 and at the University of Denver, July 30 to August 10. James G. Hodgson, librarian at Colorado

A. & M., spent last year studying the reading matter available in rural homes and has planned the institute to adapt library planning and methods to more appropriately fit the needs of homes in the Rocky Mountain States. The first session is for rural leaders who are interested in better educational and recreational opportunities for country and village families. The second session is for those concerned more with the kind of organization needed for adequate rural library service. Both sessions will be conducted on a workshop basis.

A FOLK FESTIVAL HANDBOOK, a practical guide for local communities wishing to put on a folk festival, has been published and is available from the Evening Bulletin Folk Festival Association, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa. It includes a great deal of valuable and detailed information and a good bibliography.

EVERY MEMBER OF EVERY 4-H CLUB in South Dakota is planning to take part in four activities during 1945. They are music, health, recreation, and "Jobs for Victory." In Indiana, each 4-H Club is appointing one member who will direct the safety and health activities of that club during the coming year.

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THE COUNTY AGENT IS THE THEME of the magazine, *Successful Farming*, for April. The cover page shows Agent Paul Moore of Wright County, Minn., mapping his day's work which he covers in a cub airplane. There are an editorial by Kirk Fox, a story on city boys as farm laborers by Howard Schultz, county agent in Madison, S. Dak.; and a feature, *Meet the County Agent*, in which Ladd Haystead says: "Tomorrow's county agent faces a tough row to hoe. In many places he knows right now that surpluses are inevitable. He also knows that some farmers are anti-administration, anti-USDA, and anti-OPA for sure. It will be his hard lot to help those farmers reconvert to peacetime schedules and markets. . . . The agent will get a left-handed bawling out for the pig deal in one State. He'll catch it in the neck when dairy payments are suspended."

"No, the agent's immediate future does not look too glowing. But because he is so like a clergyman in his selfless devotion to service, at least this one writer believes the agent will take the knocks along with the boosts and somehow carry on. It's a pleasure to salute the man in agriculture, who most deserves a salute—your county agent."

BACK FROM AFRICA is Tom Campbell, field agent in Negro extension work for the most southern tier of States. He got back just in time for the quarterly extension conference in Washington and told some amazing stories of life in Africa supported by pictures of himself in native garb. He was loaned to the General Education Board for a 6-month survey of educational needs in West Africa and promises to write an article on some of his experiences for an early issue of the REVIEW.

A PUBLICATIONS WORKSHOP is being held at Columbia University, May 21 to June 2.

A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR EVERY BABY in the U. S. A. is the theme of Child Health Day, May 1. Extension agents are cooperating in calling to the attention of rural parents the value of a birth record to their children. The need for more education along these lines is greatest in rural areas and particularly among Negroes.